PROPRINTOR AND EDITOR. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-SI per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at % conts per copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition. If per annum to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postage.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing

FOLDNIARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing apparent news, solicited from any guarter of the world; of used, will be liberally paid for. Our Forries Correspondence are particularly Requested to each extension of the No NOTICE later of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected.

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JOB PRINTING executed with scalness, chaopiness, and deveated.

nd despatch.
ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every morning.
TERMS, each in advance.

AMURENENTS THIS EVENING.

ABTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE-NORMA.

BOWERY THEATER. Bewery. PAUL CLIPPORD-SLEDGE DEIVER-CATTLE STEALERS. MIRLO'S OPERA-DOS GIOVANNI.

ARBADWAY THRATER, Brondway-Paul Chipport-SURTON'S THEATER, CAMBBER SPRESS - WEST END-

MATIONAL THEATER, Chabban street-A New Way

AMERICAN MUSEUM -- AMUSING PURPORMANDES IN

BOWERY AMPHITGEATRE, ROWERS—EQUISIBLIAN DERISTY'S MINSTERES, Mechanics' Hall, 471 Bread-

FRILOWS' MINSTREES, Follows' Musical Hall, Mo. 444 Broadway - Erniopian Missarreley. METROPOLITAN HALL-PROF. ANDERSON'S SORTEM

New York, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1853.

Summary of News. The United States Senate was principally occupied, yesterday, in discussing the merits of a bill to provide for a system of punishment in the navy, to take the place of the exploded practice of flogging. This measure, which was eventually engrossed, authorizes commandants to reduce the rations of offenders, place them in selitary confinement, increase their labor, &s. It is a rather more humane mode of punishment than that of whipping, and will probably prove far more effectual in the enforcement of good conduct. Among the many petitions presented was a very singular one, praying for intervention in all existing or future wars. The propensities of that petitioner must be very belligerent indeed. Another of the petitions was from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in opposition to the proposed branch mint in this city. If our suburban neighbors do not keep quiet, we shall be sompelled to annex their town, and place them under the surveillance of our Chief of Police. Mr. Cass gave notice of his intention to call up the joint resolutions relative to non-intervention, today.

The House of Representatives yesterday went into committee of the whole on the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of 1850; whereupon Mr Cabell, of Florida, took the floor, and branched off in a long speech concerning the different classes of politicians throughout the country, their movements regarding the Presidency, &c. He was opposed to all coalitions with the abolitionists-disapproved of the doctrines of secession-and deeidedly favored re-justalling Mr. Fillmore in the White House. Mr. C. was frequently interrupted by those whose platforms he attacked, and the affair finally wound up in a descritory debate between the Union democrats and the abolitionists. The discussion might have answered very well in a backwoods debating society; but in what way it was connected with the bounty land law is more than we can tell.

Secretary Webster delivered his argument in the United States Court, in opposition to the great land claim of Mrs. Gaines, yesterday morning. Our Washington correspondent states that the court room has been crowded with ladies, who express themselves warmly in behalf of Mrs Gaines.

Our readers will find under the telegraphic head a synopsis of the speech delivered by the venerable statesman, Henry Clay, on the occasion of his introduction to Kossuth.

Capt. Levy, yesterday gave bail, at Washington, in the sum of five thousand dollars, to answer the charge of having illegally corresponded with the Mexican government, for the purpose of upng the Tehuantepec treaty.

It is understood that the State Senate was for a jong time engaged in executive session yesterday. on the question of appointing a health officer for this city, in place of the late Dr. Doane. A bill has been introduced to reduce the fees of said officer seventy five per cent. The Senate has adopted a resolution inquiring into the expediency of prohibiting the circulation of the depreciated currency of other States-it having been the practice of some large establishments to purchase notes of such description at a heavy discount, and pay off their employees with the same. If a bill of the kind were passed, it would put an effectual check upon the operations of all Plainfield financiers. But little was done in the Assembly.

Our Albany correspondent asserts that the joint committee of investigation are hard at work, and determined to lay bore all the facts connected with the peculiar proceedings of the late Canal Board. The committee hold three sessions per diem, have examined a large number of witnesses, and expect te report progress before the close of the week. A singular brochure may be looked for.

Advices from Cuba to the 29th ult., contain nothing of political interest. The markets appeared to be rather dull, and produce was scarce.

Late advices from South America state that Paraguay had given in its adhesion to the Busnes Ayrean invasion. Commercial affairs were para-Ivzed. Gen. Garson, the candidate for the Presidency of Uruguay, was dead. Detachments of the opposing armies were moving in all directions, and the different republics were in as great a state of distraction as ever.

A resolution has passed the Texas House of Representatives, adminating Gen. Houston for the Presidency.

A large amount of interesting local matter is unaveidably crowded out of this morning's paper, in order to make room for the general news of the day. We shall, to morrow, publish the minutes of the meeting of the Historical Society : the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Chapin, on "the actual and the ideal;" numerous reports of the transactions in the law courts, &c.

ARMS FOR HUNGARY .- Kessuth, in one of his speeches at Cleveland, thus discloses the fact of his having entered into a pretty considerable specula-

tion in muskets for Hungary:tion in muskets for Hungary:—

GENTLEMEN:—You will know my wishes when I tell you that aiready one hundred and sixty thousand deliars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it bus been resulted for my antiering cause. The rest has been caten. drank, and toasted out in costly banquets and footish parades, for which I have no tate, and in which I take no pleasure. I have contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$1 cach—\$50,000: I have made one payment, and have got others to make, or lose what has been paid. If all the money raised, could have ben properly expended, my mission would, ere this, have been ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured.

Forty thousand muskets at two dellars a vice of

Forty thousand muskets at two dollars a piece Cheap as dirt. It strikes us that some such lot of condemned muskets, sold by government at aux. tion, were bought up by George Law, George Saunders, and others. Are these muskets of Kos puth's those of Saunders & Company ! Has Saunders been a party to this magnificent operation in old iron ! Forty thousand muskets at two dollars a piece ! Dog cheap. Can't somebody let Kossuth have a park of artillery on the same terms ! Have the Irish Directory any cannon left over from the revolution in Ireland? We have got the muchous, and must have the artillery.

The Tehuantepec Treaty-Mexican Claims

-Curious and Startling Disclosures. Two very curious and interesting letters, on several matters of the highest public importance-one from Washington and one from Mexico-will be found in our columns to day. In the first we are furnished with a copy of the letter of Jonas P. Levy to President Arista, upon which Levy has just been arrested as a conspirator or traitor against our government, in the matter of the Tehuantepec treaty. The letter from our correspondent in Mexico throws considerable additional light upon the difficulties and mysteries connected with the Tehuanteped treaty, and also upon the still darker mysteries which envelope the magnificent Gardiner and other claims of more than half a million of dollars, paid out of the treasury under the award of the late Board of Mexican Commissioners. It will be observed that we have suppressed some portions of the letter of our Mexican correspondent, and, perhaps, the most interesting to the inquisitive reader. But they involve direct accusations of enormous crimes. against several individuals, which we have deemed it better to withhold for judicial examination-that is, if such examination is ever to take place. It has been reported that at least a portion of the cabinet are desirous of smothering all investigation in this business, because certain persons may be implicated as participes criminus, to a greater or less extent. But too much is already known to stifle a full disclosure of all the facts-all the circumstances-all the intriguing-all the briberyand all the corruption, in these Mexican transactions, and all the individuals involved, in the cabinet and out of the cabinet, in this country and in Mexico. Public sentiment, public justice, and the safety of the public treasury, demand it. If the cabinet fall to push the investigation of all this Mexican business to the very bottom, it will become the duty of Congress to take it up; and, in the end, we may anticipate a chain of the most astounding developments that has taken place since the foundation of this government.

Jonas P. Levy, a small speculator in schemes beyond his canacity, has been rounced upon by Mr. Webster, as a conspirator against the government, under the old law of 1799. This law, which has remained a dead letter for the last fifty years, was passed during the administration of the elder Adams, and was intended to apply especially to certain intrigues supposed to be going on between the democratic party of the United States and the French Republic, against the policy of the old federal party. This old musty remnant of the alien and sedition laws has been rummaged up by the Secretary of State, for the punishment of Levy, as a conspirator for the defeat of the Tehuantepec treaty, in the success of which the administration has manifested an unusual degree of interest and anxiety.

There appears to be something exceedingly ridiculous in this prosecution of a rattle-brained, harum-scarum adventurer like Levy, who cannot even write a dozen lines without the most miserable bungling in their sense and orthography. Such a conspirator, we should suppose, would not only be harmless against the wisdom and power of the cabinet, but too insignificant for any notice whatever. We apprehend that he is a mere decoy duck, or scape goat, or Jack-o'-lanters, intended to lead the public attention on a false scent; while the real culprits, and the real questions at issue, are to be smuggled out of sight "amid the noise and confu-And here it might not be amiss to ask, how came this letter of Levy in the possession of the government? How came this letter into the ands of Mr. Webster? This is a mystery of which we expect hereafter to be more fully in-

formed. The facts in the real issue between the administration and other parties on the one side, and Jonas P. Levy on the other, appear to be simply these:-The one party, as a national or private object, are interested in the Tehuantepec treaty and route acress that isthmus; while Levy appears to have been negotiating, with some show of success, for the right of way over an isthmus route, from Tabasco. on the Gulf side, to some point on the Pacific north of Tehuantepec. This rivalry between the opposite parties probably affords the clue to the detection of Levy's sorry specimen of diplomacy.

The Tehuantepec treaty, of itself, as we abun dantly showed several months ago, is almost a nullity-an absolute nullity-and good for nothing. To make it effective will require a new treaty. The grant of Santa Anna to Garay expired upon its own terms of limitation, and the extension of time granted by President Salas has been abrogated by the Mexican Congress, while the treaty on the ect, ratified by our government, has also been rejected-formally rejected-by Mexico. As the atter now stands, Don Jose Garay sold out his grant to Hargous & Co., and they, it appears, sold again to a New Orleans company, for three millions and a balf of dollars-the three millions in the proposed railroad or canal, and the five hundred thousand in each. Garay's transfer was for three millions stock bonus-the whole stock being nine millions. The New Orleans company had expended from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars, in surveys, reconnoissances, and maps, when their operations were rather abruptly suspended by the intervention of a Mexican military force, and all further proceedings in the work peremp torily forbidden. Now, after the parties concerned have spent some considerable time, trouble, and money, in the way described, towards the commencement of the work on this new route, it is not to be supposed that they will surrender their claims without moving heaven and earth in the struggle, How far any, if any, friends of the cabinet may be concerned as counsel retained, of course does not appear. But the great interest which the admidistration betrays in behalf of this enterprise, and the persevering industry of Mr. Letcher, give to the affair a most remarkable degree of curiosity. Levy intimates that Mr. Webster desires to perfect this Tehuantenee treaty, simply to use it as nofisical thunder in the Presidential election. But we know that something is more important than thunier, in certain cases; though we do not know-and God grant we never may know-that any member of the cabinet has any other interest than the public interest in the speedy opening of the transit route over the Isthmus of Tehnantenee. Here we leave the case of Mr. Webster and Jonas P. Levy,

for the present. A more serious affair is this notorious Gardiner claim. It is alleged to be a fraud of the most startling character. Gardiner has been indicted for it-he is awaiting his trial-and in the meantime the evidence, either genuine or fictitious, is accumulating against him. Meantime, the question is asked, "Why this delay !- why does no the trial take place? It is charged that portion of the cubinet are opposed to any in vestigation, and are endeavoring to smother it, by excuses and postponements, till the exextensent blows over, when it may be dropped by common consent. The President and Mr. Cristen. den are understood as being saxious for the trial. while Mears. Webster and Corwin are afraid of bringing this thing out of the darkness into the light of day. Do they fear the light ! God forbid.

Strange and stirring developements may be expeeted. Here we have two State prisoners to dispose of. The one is a mere cat's-pawa mere disguise for other purposes. The other is a bona fide case of guilt, or innocent in a declared case of fraud of the first magnitude. Other parties are implicated. In the one case, and in the other case-in both cases -let the truth be known. And as the surest way of arriving at the truth, as soon as Buckingham Smith shall have returned from Mexico, let Congress take up the subject, and let a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts of the Tehnantenec treaty as it now stands-all the facts-with power to send for pursons and papers; and let another committee be appointed in reference to the Gardiner and other claims, with the same powers, and with the power to detail a

commission of inquiry to Mexico, if necessary, and let them spread the whole truth before the country. If there is rascality, let it be exposed—if there is honesty, let it be vindicated. If even the Cabinet requires a scrubbing of soap and sand, let it be scrubbed. Let them be Galphinized - but let us have the light.

THE RIVAL OPERA TROUPES-TRIUMPH OF THE POPULAR PRINCIPLE.-The aristecratic exclusive principle that hitherto prevailed in connection with the Opera in New York, was foreign to the genius of our institutions and to the character of our people. It has at last received its death blow. The coup d'état of Maretzek has been triumphant. During the last four years three managers in succession have been broken down by the parpenues, who monopolized the best seats and scared away the wealthy and respectable classes of the city. The result of Monday evening's performances has fully justified Maretzek in the step he has taken. Two houses were filled; whereas, before, it was with difficulty the manager could succeed in half filling one. Maretzak deserves great credit for this bold step. He is the first manager who had the courage to take it, and

he will never repent it. The old monopolizing dynasty is overthrown, and never can be restored to power again. The popular, the republican principle, has triumphed, and henceforth the Opera will be open to the whole people. It was foolishly imagined that it was only "the upper ten" who had any taste for the musical compositions of the great masters. That idea, with other absurdities of the past, is exploded; and now, it is demonstrated that there is for more taste and more patronage among the people at large than in the set of parvenues who would engross all refined epicyment and art to themselves. They are now taught a lesson they will never forget. What will they do for some new amusement, at exclusive prices !

We apprehend that they will never be able to induce another manager to cater for them at any price. To-night, we perseive, "Don Giovanni will be repeated at Nible's, and "Norma" will be performed at the Astor Place. We may, therefore, expect a crowd in both houses. The struggle between the two troupes has now commenced in earnest; and "to the victor belong the spoils." It would be a curious result if, instead of one or both being defeated, both should triumph. One thing is certain-the Opera will henceforth live in the affections of the people; and it will be the fault of the managers or the artists if they do not succeed. The very rivalry of these "two houses" will perfect and establish the musical taste of this city on such a broad and popular basis that the prospect of erecting a new Opera House, to hold five thousand persons, is enlarging and bettering every day.

ADVERTISING AND CIRCULATION OF THE HERALD -A gentleman extensively engaged in business, and well known to us, advertised the other day for a clerk, and yesterday we received the following note, stating some curious facts on the subject :--

New York, February 2, 1852.

DEAR MR. BENNETT:—For the last seven years, since I have resided in New York, I have been a subscriber to and constant advertiser in the Heaalm, under your able editorship; but I have never been so impressed with a correct idea of its universal circulation among all

with a correct idea of its universal classes as to day.

My advertisement for a clerk appeared in your Herath of this morning, and before two o'clock P. M., I had received one hundred and ten letters from parties, (duted in all perts of this great city and Brooklyn) applying for the situation. Verbam sat:

A SUBSCRIBER.

In reference to this pote, two or three ideas occur to us which may be considered worthy of notice. The first is, the number of clerks and young men out of employ in this city, as indicated by the application of one hundred and ten for one vacancy. This is a sample of the condition of that portion of society in this city, during the rigors of the present winter. In fact, the number of persons, of both sexes, unemployed during this winter, is excessive, arising prebably as much from the severity of the winter, as the usual dulness of trade. But we have every hope of a change as the spring approaches. The prospects of business in all the departments of life, never were better, notwithstanding all the gloomy predictions which some manufacturing speculators circulate through the high tariff journals.

Another remark may be made on this peculiar note. Some of the miserable penny abolition journals, cut to the quick, and overflowing with malice at the prosperity of the HERALD, have the folly and impudence to circulate the idea that all these who read or advertise in our columns belong to the most profligate, debauched and demoralized portion of society. Now, we will venture to say that among one hundred and fifty of the two hundred thousand readers and advertisers in the HERALD, of all kinds, we embrace a larger proportion of the respectability and wegith of the than any other three journals in New York In fact, on these points, we equal the whole New York press taken together. The does not forth by these miserable slanderers, that our advertisers and conders are of the worst ranks in somety, is a slander and a calemny against the reputation of the whole community.

Marine Affairs.

Lauxen - Messre. Perine, Patterson & Stack will sunch, to-morrow, at Williamsburg, the clipper brig Favorita built for Masers M. M. Freeman & Co. She is for the Mediterranean and West India trade, and will be commanded by Capt. John A. White.

ANOTHER LINE OF CALIFORNIA STRANGERS -- The two screw steamships, Benjamin Franklin and William Penn. istely withdrawn from the Philadelphia and Boston trade, are to be placed on the Philadelphia and Chapres routs. They are to connect with other steamers now in the Pacific, and form a regular line to San Francisco. The Berjamin Frankin is to leave for Chagres on the 14th instant, and be shortly followed by her consort. The B. F is said to have two hundred passengers siready

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK .-The steamer City of New York made a trial trip yesterday, previous to starting next Saturday for Chagres, She is owned by Messrs, Mailler & Lord, the proprietors of the Boston and Richmond line, for which this steamer was originally intended. She is a screw steamer, and her working yesterday gave great satisfaction to the company on board, particularly those conversant with such matters. She left her berth at pler No. 3, North river, at half past one o'clock and proceeded up the tiver to the foot of Ibiricenth street to take on beard her engine builders. Messes Regg & Deamater. While awaiting for this addition to her company to come off, the steemer Grescent City becked out of her beach at the foot of Warren attent and proceeded down the river. As soon as the guests of the propeller were on board, she started after her, and at helf past four o'clock, when the Grescent City had arrived off Sandy Hook light, she had overhauled, she derived off Sandy Hook light, she had overhauled, she crossed her bows, and arrived back at her berth, jier No. 3, North river, at 6 o'clock. The City of New York is the ploneer of an independent opposition through line to Gaiffornia, and to judge by her performances, yes terday, will doubtlesse be a successful enterprise. We understand her enterprising agent, Mr. B. 8, fleight, of Battery Piace, has already stopped reling tickets for her, having now as many passengers engaged as she has capatity to accommodate. She was built by Mr. Isaac Smith, of Hoboken, and is about 360 tone burthen. Her dimensions are:—172 feet length of keel, with 2; feet beam; 175, feet depth of hold. Her engline is of 300 horce power. working yesterday gave great satisfaction to the com-

FROM CHARLESTON.-The steamship Marion. Captain Perry strived vesterday morning from Charleston. We were favored, as usual, by Charleston papers, in advance of the rail, through the politeness of Mr. Mather, the clerk of the abip. We are also indebted to Hoey's Express for similar favors.

THE STEAMSHIP CREACENT CITY, for Chagres, departed vectorday afternoon. For names of her passengers see

seether column. CAPT. RICHARDSON, of the clipper ship Staghound, on his passage from New York to San Francisco, rescued, on the 2d of March last in latitude 20 26 8, longitude 38 29 W., the crew of the Russian brig La Sylphide, at sea, in W. the crew of the kussian big La 5) isnice, at sea, in an open beat. They numbered twelve persons and had only just time to escape in the best without food or water, their versel having been suddenly empelsed by a squall three days before. She sunk so suddenly that they had not time to reacte a sick man, who was below at the time. Capt R supplied them with clother and other necessaries and landed them at Valparairo, where the Russian Consol effect of orders the expenses but Capt. R, setling Open the name instructions infunction truncture. necessaries and landed them at Valparaico, where the Russian Consol effered to defray the expenses, but Capt. R. setting open the neural instructions, acfused to receive any remuneration. These facts being made known to the Emperor. M. de Bodicco, the Russian Missister, in accressed with instructions from bim, addressed a latter to the Hon Daniel Webster, requesting him to coavey the Emperor a thanks to Capt. R. and also to express his gratique for his prompt humanly in saving the lives and taking care of the Russian sailors, and that he would cause to be firwared to that brare sailor his mail of the kind appreciation which His Imperial Majerty culertains of an act which reflects to much honor on the Berchaut market of the Union?

Lecture by Henry Ward Beecher. The fourth of the series entitled "the People's Lec-tures" was delivered last evening, in the Broadway Ta-bernacle, by Henry Ward Beecher, to a crowded, intelligent, and even fashionable assemblage. The subject seected was the " Law of Precedence." The lecturer pre faced his discourse by the illustration of our Saviour going up to Jerusalem, and being followed by his disciples, expressing among themselves their ambitious ideas of pre-eminence as to who should be first in his kingdom. They were only doing what the world has been always doing; and thus they exemplified the universal

thoughts and desires of men in modern times ; and we therefore find, not only in the usages of life, but transferred to human language, this strife for precedence generated by those feelings. Men are said to be high or low, proud or humble, superior or interior, great or small, in society. Since into this world, so constituted, are the in society. Since into this world, so constituted, are the young to be lannched, and to take part in its strifes and blessings, it is important to know what are the inequalities existing between man and man, and between rank and rank. Whether those inequalities are necessary or nunecessary—meshesher they spring from pride and self-ishness or from a law of mature, or whether this law of nature has been only perverted by pride and self-ishness, is the subject now before us, and is entitled the law of praceduce Many, perhaps, navebsen drawn hither by thinking that he was going into the law of "precedunts" since it is so spelled. He however, disclaimed that—the subject of his discourse would be the law of precedunce. Before the tribunals of law, no max is great, no man is little—there is neither bond nor free; the law, like the sun, does not select any spot to shine on, but shines on sil slike. There is no equality of return, or musle; there never ware two minds just alike in temper and capacity, and the diversities of his are the effect of this variety of endowments. Men are made up equally of like and unlike, by their similarity men are bre hers, and by their disaminarity they are individuals. Singnation equalize—death levels; but life shows the working of the law of precedence. Some have thought that caucation makes all the difference. Education does make a great differences but not such a difference as that the hochsaded man should, under its influence, become phlegmatic, or the cool man fiery. If a hundred men were left on an island they would immediately classity themselves; one class would work by the head and the other by the hand. This distinction is transferred from men to the occupations of men. A lawyer or mechanic, a professor or a daylabrer, may be equally endowed with intelict, or the law or precedence. End men were another—some may shine in one profession, who could not in another. So men's occupations are the mediums through which their capacities are chown. In the adminstration of the law of prece young to be launched, and to take part in its strifes and blessings, it is important to know what are the inequalidifference has been aways put on a false basis, and has led, therefore, to the intidelity or disbellef in the exist-ence of the law. The human mind itself gives us the measure and interpretation of the law of precedence, and ence of the law. The human mind itself gives us the measure and interpretation of the law of precedence, and that mind which exerts a greater degree of pawer is superior to a mitd of the same capacity which is not so exerted. Intellect is common to all laborers, whether of head or hand, though the measure of it is very different. Every faculty of the mind is honorable in its true function, and there is no feeling which is, in Itself, shameful. There is not one faculty which may not be perverted; but, on the other hand, if properly attuned, they are all good. There is not one faculty which, taken out of the human mind, would not leave it imperiect. A man who is in a morbid condition in respect to his physical faculties, cannot be sound in respect to his mental faculties. The soundness of the intellect must be, in a great measure, hased upon that of the body. Those laborers of the head who express the lower faculties of the mind only, are the lowest. Those who represent the more social and

soundness of the intellect must be, in a great measure, based upon that of the body. Those laborers of the head who express the lower faculties of the mind only, are the lowest. Those who represent the more social and general qualities, are higher than these; but if a royal intellect springs upon this class, then it is raised still higher, and far above all its fellows; and if to this be also joined in the same person moral perfection, then he is chosen by God and man to fill high places on the earth. In what way, then, can society rank men? A man must be ranked by the degree of power which, through his pursuit, he exercises in society. Trades or pursuits are ranked, and men are ranked, by their good or bad success in their avocations. Thus professions require a greater degree of intellect than does any mechanical craft; and so among intellectual professions, those who express the highest powers of virtue and jurtice stand in the superior rank. Next to them are ranked general commercial pursuits, because they require a very superior degree of intellect and comprehensiveness; but chiefly because they require the exercise of integrity, just as much as it is requisite in the church or at the bench. Next to the professions, are the trades which always imply the exercise of higher degree of comprehensive intellect than is needed in the pursuits of mere manual isbor. In a report of the relative intellectual powers of artisans and ishorers, preceded some time since to the British Pariisment, the Scotch and Germans were put forward as ranking in the first and ecce ad classes of intelligence and especially fitted for the more comprehensive and orderly business of aspervising and directing the work of others. He placed the simple laborers lowest, and thates above them. The highest rank of trades is that which towns; the recond that which performs best; the thrift that which merely tries to imitate good workmachip, and which may be called cobbiling The maker of philosophical instruments stand as high, almost as a professi se bigh, aircest as a processional man. An artist is high-er than an artizan. A soulptor does not look on a stone-cutter as an equal because he works on the same matter, Foch ty ranks men by what they appear to be, and we can only judge men by appearances. This is the ope-ration of the principle of judging men by their man-ners and dress; and when you know nothing of a man otherwise, he must be so judged. But neither are we to consider a man refined because he affects refinement in the dress. Trust is the law of society, and incredulity is the corruption of that law; confidence in men underlays our very being; suspicion is the result is the corruption of that law; confidence in men-tuderlays our very being; suspicion is the result of man's education. True men are not properly val-tued and fectitions men are ever-estimated, by a loose habit of judgment. Real integrity is almost inde-structible; if it goes down, it is only to rise again, like a good ship, rinking in the trough of the sea, but rising again with the billows; while a bad man, when he fails, is like a stone cast into the water, which has not the clasticity to rise again. A good man, cast down, is not destroyed; but a thoroughly bad man, once even, is down torever, in the case of an immercial man with which his fails, is like a stone cast into the water, which his not the clarifeity to rice again. A good man cast down, is not destroyed, but a thoroughly bad man, once cown, is down forever. In the case of an immoral man with great genius, he may fall and rice again, and fluctuate, but eventually he is bound to sink. When floger Sherman the cheemaker, but when he proved himself equal to the task of statermanchip, to the statesman's seat he was raised. It is in the power of every aspiring young man to hide the place where he stands by his own fulners and integrity, and leave the most mental occupations the more bonorable to young men who hereafter come into them as the man who goes into Frankin's shop feels himself inhued with greater honor from the glorious intellect which once worked in it. An itinerant rhowman turns his crank and makes pappets of the whole of us; and this shows the difference of intellect between the exhibitor of Funchinello and flarthin. In sham fashionable society, man may be defined as the sum total of hits casts and cases. Real fashion is founded on the faculties of taste and beauty In which rank we are to put those whose fashion crusists in keeping late hours; whose notions of art son sixt in collecting, without any order, cotty and gauty furniture—into which class of real fashion or sham fashion they ought to be categorized, you can tell as well as I. Wenith is, in this land a prima face critience of werit. There never was a period on earth when wealth has not given a man a power in the appreciation and estimation of the community. Wealth cas seldom be gained without capsaity, and stands for industry, good judgment, and perseverance. Commercial business on a large scale, requires the highest efforts of aind, and is akin to generals by The program of their intellectual power. The diligent man, who has gained wealth, and, by its power, revolutionizes the community in which he dwells, evinces his capabilities, and proves him worthy of occupying the first rank; while, on the printing of th gun. I might respect him very much but it is the powder in his gun which prompts that respect. Social power siways rises higher then physical power. Intellectual power of a high order commands and ensures a foremost rank. Snakepears tood in the court of Elizabeth as a Teneriffe, towering over all issee; eminences; and in our day Kossuth occupied the foremost rank among men Hungary has given him birth, but the world claims him day Kossuth occupied the foremest rank among mean Hungary has given him birth, but the world cisius him. Be strong through the summer sky with down thunderboits, parsimonious of rain, are seen and forgotten in the same hour-but those that with a mightly become sweep out the etagrant vanit and solicit every foot and every leaf with the treasures of rain, ask no printing. Their work is their praises—fountains are then credestials—rills run to carry their praises—troops of flowers thank them, and all the forests clap their hands and wave their nearly sarts to their honor. Some men there be, that are but mightly wind clouds. They appear. The heaven is grand with portraits. All men stand in awe, their praises are before hand—the farmer waits—the traveller index—birds hush—the very woods are still and invest fothers. Ween all is pust, and not a crop has failen, men laugh and send it on its thank less strand with middants, for a pompous chest. The offects which are left tell what men are—rank follows power, and measures the stride and the footstep. The torre which men exert, not that which they could exert. feets which are left tell what men are—rank follows power, and measures the stride and the footstep. The force which men exert, not that which they could exert it they pleased, must determine their position. The archer whose arrow stards within a hairsbrendth of the center. But hear the palm over the archer who could but the very eye, but whose modesty or indolence, or relief incur grate, here here arrow must priver. Genius

unexerted, is no more genius than a bushel of anorms is a forrest of cars. There may be epice in men's brains, just as there are caks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that large class of grumblers and wishers who spend the time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should have been employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize on the injustice of society. Do they want a change? Let them change—who prevents them? If you are as highas your faculties permit you to rise in the scale of society, why do you complain of men? It is foot that arranged that law of precedence. Implead him or be silent! If you have capacity for a higher station, take it—what hinders you? How many men would love to go to sleep beggars and wake up Rothschilds, or Astore! How many men would fain go to bed dunces to be waked up Soloanos! You reap what you have sown. They that sow dunce-seed, vice seed, lastiness-seed, usually get a crop. They that sow the wind reap the whirlwind. A man of mere capacity, never developed, is only an organized day dream with a skin ouit. A finit and a genius that wont strike fire, are no better than wet junk wood. We have scripture for it, that a "living dog is better than a dead ino." If you would go up, go—if you would be seen, shine. If there be one youth here touched with a sacred ambition, let him come out of the zarraious rout that vex the hill of difficulties, but never ascend it who blow scan bubbles, and because they are round, and they can see their own faces to them, swear that they are living globes of immortality, and ask God to give them an orbit among the immortal stars. Let your praises folsee their own faces in them, swear that they are their own faces in them, swear that they are them an orbit among the insmortal stars. Let your praises follow you. Accept, never selicit, them. You are in this life upon an errand. Ask God what it is --whether it be life upon an errand. Remember that the least fire upon an errand. Ask God what it is whether it be great or little among men. Remember that the least errand from God is beyond all human measurement. Execute it, and then retire through the gate of death to await God's praise; and they whom God praises may dispense with man's opinion.

City Intelligence. APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICER -Governor Hunt, yesterday, nominated to the Senate, for confirmation, Dr. Richard L. Morris, as Health Officer for the port of Dr. Richard L. Morris, as Heatth Officer for the port of New York, to fill the vacancy constoned by the decease of Dr A Sidney Doane. Dr. Morris is amply competent to fulfil the duties of the office assigned to him by the Governor. In all probability, if the two sick democratic members have not recovered, the Senate have centified

THE RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER -The following is the range of the thermometer for the last three days, taken from Delatour's meterological observations:—
7.4. M. 12 M. 3 P. M. 5 P. M. of the Schuylkill Canal remaining unbarmed. The im

Geology-Dr. Antisell. Geology—Dr. Antisell.
To the spiron of the health.
Size:—The editorial paragraph in your paper of Sunday, which alludes to my lectures on geology, does much i justice to the subject and the lecturer. Notices of these I ctures have been published in every city paper, of any circulation, and are therefore not subject to the imputation of being published only in what the article terms organs of "Fourierism, socialism, and other isms." Tas science itself does not, as stated in that article, in its results, put forth itself in antagonism with religion and Christianity: for its most emigent cultivators, as Buckcults, put forth itself in antagonism with religion and Christianity; for its most eminent cultivators, as Buckland, Sedgwick, and Conybeare, occupy prominent positions in the Christian church. When the writer of the article charges the science as propagating atheism, he appears so totally ignorant of its bearings as to be incapable of forming a just opinion upon it. Geology stards so strong upon that point, as to require no support from so feeble a name as mine. With regard to self since my arrival in this country I have acted as one partially acquainted with its institutions might be expected to do, and in any social or political question I have never intermeddled. The article in your paper does me the injustice of coupling my name with what I have me the injustice of coupling my name with what I have not adopted. To cultivate natural science is my pronot acopted. To dustrate natural science is my pro-fessional occupation; and without being an "enthusiast." I may occasionally come before a New York audience and state the present position of science, without inter-mingling any theological considerations. As I have done this at four separate periods, within the last three years, without any unmerited remarks I can see little reason why those of yesterday should have appeared. For the concluding paragraph promising to reported lectures, I feel grateful. THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D.

"Courrier des Etats-Unis."—New York, February 2, 1852.—James Gorden Bennett, Esq., Editor of the New York Horald:—Sir—Our attention was called to a paragraph in your paper of Saturday last, stating that the "Courrier des Etats Unis" has greatly diminished in its eirculation within the last few weeks, in consequence of its opposition to the "Dictator." We cannot imagine en what dans you have formed such erroneous opinien of our affairs, and, without inquiring into your motives, we will merely expose the facts, such as they are, from our books of subscriptions. Far from sinking down, the circulation of the "Courrier des Etats Unis" is always on the increase; and since the moment the news of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon was received in New York, 212 new names were entered on our regular subscription list, benides several hundred copies sold regularity every day at our effice, and a new order of tires hundred copies for California. Eumors to the same purport were also circulated from the time our senior partner received the "Courrier des Etats Unis" from the hands of M. Frederio Gallidrafet, and still the full circulation of the "Courrier des Etats-Unis" exceeds now, by "three bousand seven hundred and twenty five," the largest circulation is ever reached under our predecessor. We know very well that a certain number of our subscribers are Bonaparisis; but we are certain, as the facts have so far proved it, that the great majority of the French population in the United States are true republicans. Whatever may be the opinion of our subscribers, they know very well that we admit the correspondence of every party, from the Bonaparistis to the legitimist, and they secount for this liberaity in a republican organ. We hope, from your sense of justice, the insertion in your columns of this letter, and in this expectation we are, your very obedient servants. " Courrier des Etats-Unis. '-New York

Notice.—Girard House, Philadelphia.— PRESBURY & BILLINGS, proprietors.—This new and clegant Establishment is now open for the reception of victors. Fare per day, \$2. N.B.—Coaches will be found outside the Depot. Fare, 25 cents.

Daguerreoty pes in Oll .- A New and Beautiful discovery in the arts, by William H. Busler, proprietor of the Flumbe National Gallery, No 281 Broadway. These pleasure occubine the setal of the datuerreotype, with the unish of the Snest ministure painting.

New Spring De Laines, of Elegant Styles, small cent figures, the most desirable goods in market, may be found at HITCHCOCK & LEADBEATER, 307 Broadway, core of Leonard et., at the unheard of low price of Oue Shil-ling a yard, worth twice that money. Now is your time,

Wet Linens! Wet Linens!! but not awaged, though cheap enough to be half burnt up, as an egan's rticle for 2s and 2s and 6d, a yard, which any lady ill say is worth double that money; good enough for any HITCHCOOK & LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway.

Selling Off !- T. Smith, Jr., 102 Fulton street, having determined to enlarge his store, will now soil off his large stocker ready mode Glothing, as reduced prices. These who wish to replenish their wardeney will find its favorable opportunity, as the heavy stock of winders and the stockers of the properties of the stockers o

All other Styles of Shirts have been Superceded by those made on the patent plan adopted by CREEN, No. 1 Actor House. Misfus are impossible. Every style of favor is stitled; every taste is rettiefed; and practicality in the delivery adds to the gratification produced by the perfect fit.

New Firms-Account Books, Stationery, Act Firms - Account Books, Stationery, &n - New irms and others can be supplied with a complete set of first class Account Books from our shelves, or have them made to order at shert notice. Stationery, Paper, Copying Fressen, Ramifold Writers, Gold Pens, Diarles for 1962, and all articles in our line, at the lowest prices. Principles and all articles in our line, at the lowest prices. Importers and Manufacturers of Stationery, 61 William street.

Brooks, the Cordwainer .- The best of Boots, the finest of Uniters, the nontest and most services ble of Overshoes, the micest of Sippers, the pretitest of Dress Shoes, and other stitches commonly called understandings, may be had, at the lowest possible prices, at E. A. Brookers, 100 Fulton struct. Mr. Brookers, 100 Fulton struct. Mr. Brookers, and for persons in all ranks of this. His professional reportoirs contains scooled to soil every known taste. Nebody of tasks and sconery can fall of becoming Mr. Brooke's firm and statisfied outsomer.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye is without exception or reservation the very best ever invented, equally selectated is Govrand's Medicated Soap, for cering piumples freekies, sallowness, chaps, chainer, reuginess, No. Pender Subrile uproofs hair frem any part of the hody. Liquid Roung. Liquid Hite, and Hair Gloss, as of Walker stress near Hroadway, and Callander, 88 South Third street, Phi ladelphia.

Wigs and Toupees.—Batchelor's News style of Wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature yet invented. Those wanting a very superior article, should call at BATCHELOR's celebrated Wig Factory. No. 4 Wall street, where can be found the largest and bect assortment in the city. Copy the address.

Its genial ministration is delicious. Intricates and heads with soothing truthfulness a sore throat, breaks a dry hard cough, relieves a distressing asthms, and gives to the throat and lungs a healthy tone, unknown to skeptics. The above assertions are proven true by certificate from the greates men of the country, and besides, it has stood the test of time. Mrs. Jervis Cold Candy is sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 306 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

Beware !- Friends flit, in appailing stlence around spectral bettles, that reflect mercurial blue in chambers whose toy walls fearfully echo back the courniden. Mrs. Jervis Cold Candy comes teeming with the healing warmth of woman sexperience. Its genial ministration is socthingly delicious, and its place in every drawer, and on every mantalpiece, and in so many "mouths of wisset censure," prove it to have stood the test of time. Seld by Mrs. JERVIS, 306 Broadway.

"It is not for a Day, but for all Time."-Mrs. Jervie' Cold Candy still continues its usefulness in cases of Coughs, Colds. Hearseness, Bere Throat, Wheeplax Cough, Asthma. &c., &c. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIE No. 350 Freadway, Zieber, Philadelphis, Reading, Beyons, Gilman, Washington; Wright & Co., New Orloans, and by droggists generally.

An Important Distinction.—E.very interliguation of woman who is suffering from Dysospoia, or
general debi ity, and wishes to find the best remety, will be
amply remaid or examining the certificates and autonomate of
entermed citizens, attesting the efficacy of the Orygentical
litters, a remedy which has the sanction of scientific men,
and is entitled to a distinction above the neatrons which
have been puffed into netericity. Soid, wholesale and retail,
by A. B. & D. Sancia. 160 Felten effect; C. H. King. 192,
ard A. I. & Ecovill A. Ca., 316 Breadway; and by the Drucgiste generally throughout the United States and Canada.

Dector Hunter's Pile Remedy Isa miracle. It will relieve the most exercisiting suffering from piles atone, like magic. List does not he will seature you the price, \$1; or to those who have tried every other remody to be branch, he will give enough to test its virtues. Office, No 8 Ministry styre, No viviley Parcy. New Principle in Hair-Cutting i.—Clean Hair Brushes by the Thomand! Fourteen of the best Arbites in America! The most magnificent Hair dressing establishment in the World. Features till now unheard of! New systems—new styles—a new era in Hair-cutting! Fourteen Triscars unsurpassed in the world are always on the Arbites are clean Hair Brushes for all, by the baskes full—the thomand! The Baloon is as splendid as the anticoper of a regal residence. The attendance for Hair-cutting of the Bath is instant. Every contleman feals himself in his element the moment he enters the doors. The style of Online and the Bath is instant. Every contleman feals himself in his element the moment he enters the doors. The style of Online and the Bath is instant. Every contleman feals himself in his element the moment he source the doors. The style of Online Bath is made of in New York in fact, at l'halon's Crystel Palace, 19 Broadway, corner of Dey-street, are clustered more comforts luxuries, nevelites, and conveniencies, than ever were gathered, within the four walls of any konserial sustaining the following and the contract of the heart of the heart of the moment it is applied, without fajury to the hair of skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbs ing the color, and has no bad dode. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupee manufactory.

Hair Dye .- Batchelor's celebrated Liquid Hair Dye is the heat yet discovered for collering the hair or whiskers, the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and certainty with which this tavorite and old established Hair Dye performs is astonishing. It is for sale, or applied, at HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 4 Wall street. Copy the address.

Consumption Cared by an internal application of Electricity. 154 certificates were swern to least week, of patients being cured by it; 250 certificates having been printed only about two mosths provious, it is now beyond doubt, an inalitide remedy. TALBOY WATFS, M.D., Electrical Nervist, 424 Greenwich asreet. Depot for Watts', Norvous Antidote-the Electrical Life Fluid-102 Nassau street; \$1 per bottle, \$9 per dozen.

MONEY MARKET.

Tuespay, Feb. 3-6 P. M. Fancy stocks were tolerably quiet to-day. In several nstances prices were lower; but, as a general thing, an advance was realized. At the first board, Morris Canal went up M per cent; New Jersey Zinc, M; Canton Co .. 14; Long Island, 1; Reading, 14; Eric Ratirond, 14; Norwich and Worcester, 14. Harlam Railroad declined 16 per cent; Hudson Railroad 16, from the opening to the close. Reading continues the favorite among speculators -it is steadily advancing, notwithstanding the gradual disappearance of the ice and snow, and the probability

this company. The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$65,621; payments, \$76 189 75 -- balance, \$2,696,067 65.

provement in Morris Canal is attributed to the probable

emoval of the injunction placed some time since upon

The value of merchandise imported into this district during the months of January, 1851 and 1852, was as annexed:--

COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK-IMPORTS. Dutioble Md'se, Waveh'sd, Goods, Specie, Total, Jan. 1851, \$13 782,764 | 1,611,847 | 937,659 210,455 \$14,880 835 Jan. 1862, 10,168,963 | 1,281,592 | 1,041,435 104 736 | 11,315,155

The decrease was confined entire to the entry of dutiable goods. The importations in January, last year, execeded in value any other in the whole twelve. If the same course of trade is realized this year, the result will vary materially from last. A falling off of three and a half millions in value the first month is a good beginning. This, with an increase in the value of exports for the menth, of \$790,187, makes a difference in our favor

foreign trade, for January, 1852. The Citizen's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent, payable on the 12th inst. This is the first dividend of this institution, it being only six months since its last instalment of capital was paid The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company have declared a dividend of four and a half per cent, payable on the 10th inst.

of nearly four and a half millions of dollars, in our

The receipts of the New York and Eric Railroad Company for the month of January, 1852, amousted to \$171 441 47, against \$144,909 20 for the corresponding month in 1851-increase, \$28,532 17. The receipts for the month of January this year are derived from the traffic of about one hundred and twenty five miles more road than the earnings for the same menth in 1851.

The amount on deposit in the United States depositories, to the credit of the government treasurer, subject to draft, on the 26th of January, 1852, was \$12,126,745; of which \$1 323.285 was in this city ; in Boston, \$582,250 ; Philadelphia, \$629,826; Mint, Philadelphia, \$5,684,690; Mint, New Orleans, \$760,000; San Francisco, \$203,728. The receipts into the treasury of the United States for the quarter ending the 31st of December, from customs and other sources were \$10,228,200; expenditures for same period, \$14,943 023

The last annual report of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company gives a very flattering account of its operations and finances. The report is for the year ending January 31, 1852.

The receipts of the company for the past year have been sufficient, after paying for all repairs, the expenses of operating the road, the interest on the debt, and for the construction of additional side tracks and freight accommonations, to pay one dividend of three and a half per cent, and one of four per cent, amounting in the aggregate to seven and a half per cent on the capital stock, and leave a net surplus on hand, in cash, of \$14 .-284; and in fuel, applicable to service of the ensuing year, of, say \$6,000-making a total surplus for the year of \$20.284. The directors, in their report to the stockholders, in July last, expressed the opinion that, with a current business equal to the then past six menths, they would be enabled thereafter to pay at least eight per cent per annum to the stockholders, and add a reasonthan sum to the contingent fund. This has been more able realized.

The reserve or contingent fund amounted, on the 31st day of January, 1851, to the sum of \$36,696 17; since that date, there has been added, from the surplus earninge, the sum of \$8.653 83-making the amount, at this date, \$45.850, in an available shape.

The increased business of the company imperatively required the laying of a double track throughout the entire length of the road. To accomplish this, application was made to the Legislature, and an actpassed February 14. 1851, authorizing the issue of \$50,000 of 7 per cent bends for that purpose. The work has been done in the most thorough manner, with a first quality T rail, weigh-64 lbs to the yard at a cost of \$58,979 26. The excess beyond the amount of bonds thus authorized, amounting to \$8,979 26, has been paid out of the earnings of the year, and the same is included in the expenses.

The company has no floating debt, and no addition has been made to the amount of bonded debt, reported August 1st, 1850, with the exception of the \$50,000 for double track, above referred to. The funded debt of the company, August 1st. 1856

was. \$700,000
Added for doubte track. \$0.000
The capital stock of the company is. 1,000,000 Total.....\$1,750,000

The estimated gross earnings of the company, for the year ending January 31st, 1802, are \$290,000; expenses of operating road, \$120,000; interest on debt. \$50,000total, \$170,000. This, deducted from the gross income. leaves a balancs of \$120,000, which is equal to twelve and a haif per cent on the capital stock of the company The increase in receipts, from year to year, justifies this In 1846, the grees revenue was estimate for 1852. \$97,835; 1847, \$130 £01; 1848, \$167,514; 1849, \$174,368; 1850, \$193,893; 1851, \$240,071.

Stock Exchange.

| 1000 Eric 7 is 68 | 1005 | 1000 Eric RR | 70 is 3100 Eric RR | 70 is 50 is 60 | 70 is 60 | 7

\$5000 Eric let Mt Bds. 100% 25 shs Eric RR. 79
500 ehs Canton Co. 500 653 250 do . 578%
150 do . 606 50 608 608 609
150 do . 606 50 608 609
150 do . 607 250 do . 609 79%
150 do . 608 100 do . 609 100

ADVERTISENERYS RESERVED HVERY DAY.

WHE BALL SEASON.

HENRY WELLS AND HIS SISTER MADANS H. Giavelli's Ausdomy for Daneing and graceful deportment, as the Stayvesant Institute, 169 Broadway. New term commencing. Classes for skulls, Hendays and Fluredays, morning and evening classes for master and misses, Wednesdays and Saturdays. ALS P. M. hours dovoted to special places and to provide present

CHARRUAUD'S ROOMS, 20 WHITE STREET. A beginner's class is forming on Wednesday and Saturday, at a giverier part 12 hook, and halt past 3 attempour, for ladds, nines, and markers and at hair past 70 clock, evening or granismen. The next sofree on thursday evening.